

when the regulated community does not need the six-month period to come into compliance. As described above, the facility has ceased the electroplating process creating copper filter cake/copper sludge waste which necessitates the removal of the delisted waste. Therefore, a six-month delay in the effective date is not necessary in this case. This provides the basis for making this amendment effective immediately upon publication under the Administrative Procedures Act pursuant to 5 United States Code (U.S.C.) 553(d). The EPA has determined that having a proposed rulemaking and public comment on this change is unnecessary, as it involves the removal of a delisted waste.

#### List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 261

Environmental protection, Hazardous waste, Recycling, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: October 8, 2024.

**Helena Healy,**

*Director, Land, Chemicals and Redevelopment Division, Region 6.*

For the reasons set out in the preamble, 40 CFR part 261 is amended as follows:

#### PART 261—IDENTIFICATION AND LISTING OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

■ 1. The authority citation for part 261 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 42 U.S.C. 6905, 6912(a), 6921, 6922, 6924(y) and 6938.

#### Appendix IX to Part 21 [Amended]

■ 2. Amend table 1 of appendix IX to part 261 by removing the entry for “Samsung” for Austin, TX.

[FR Doc. 2024–23809 Filed 10–17–24; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 6560–50–P**

#### COMMITTEE FOR PURCHASE FROM PEOPLE WHO ARE BLIND OR SEVERELY DISABLED

##### 41 CFR Chapter 51

#### Office of Inspector General Exemptions to the Privacy Act

**AGENCY:** Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled, Office of Inspector General.

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** The Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled (Committee, U.S. AbilityOne Commission, Commission), Office of Inspector General (OIG) is finalizing without change its Privacy Act

exemption regulations for the system of records OIG’s AbilityOne/OIG–001 Case Management System which were published as a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking on June 22, 2023. This Final Rule makes the OIG’s AbilityOne/OIG–001 Case Management System, system of records be exempt from certain sections of the Privacy Act of 1974 pursuant to the general and specific exemptions listed in the act. The law enforcement and investigatory nature of the system of records makes it inappropriate to allow individual access to records under the Privacy Act.

**DATES:** Effective November 17, 2024.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** For general questions, please contact: Kamil Ali, Attorney-Advisor, U.S. AbilityOne Commission Office of Inspector General, 355 E Street SW (OIG Suite 335), Washington, DC 20024. Phone: (202) 603–2248, Email: [kali@oig.abilityone.gov](mailto:kali@oig.abilityone.gov). For privacy questions, please contact: Ms. Kamil Ali, Attorney-Advisor, U.S. AbilityOne Commission Office of Inspector General, 355 E Street SW (OIG Suite 335), Washington, DC 20024. Phone: (202) 603–2248, Email: [kali@oig.abilityone.gov](mailto:kali@oig.abilityone.gov).

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Background

The Privacy Act of 1974, 5 U.S.C. 401–24, governs how the Federal Government collects, maintains, and uses personally identifiable information in systems of record. The Privacy Act requires that Federal agencies publish in the **Federal Register** a system of records notice (SORN) that identifies purpose of data collection, the routine use of its disclosures, and how individuals may get access to their own records and contest it.

The Inspector General Act of 1978, 5 U.S.C. 401–24, allows the U.S. AbilityOne Commission/OIG to maintain the system to fulfill its mission. The U.S. AbilityOne Commission OIG is responsible for conducting and supervising independent and objective audits, inspections, and investigations of the programs and operations of the Committee. OIG promotes economy, efficiency, and effectiveness within the U.S. AbilityOne Commission/OIG and prevents and detects fraud, waste, and abuse in its programs and operations. OIG’s Office of Investigations investigates allegations of criminal, civil, and administrative misconduct involving U.S. AbilityOne Commission employees, contractors, grantees, and Departmental programs and activities. This includes investigating for

violations of criminal laws by entities regulated by U.S. AbilityOne Commission, regardless of whether they receive Federal funds. These investigations can result in criminal prosecutions, fines, civil monetary penalties, and administrative sanctions.

The investigative and law enforcement nature of the system of records makes it necessary for the system to be exempt from the notice and access requirements. The Privacy Act contains general and specific exemptions for law enforcement purposes that grant these exemptions. The general exemption, 5 U.S.C. 552a(j)(2), allows exemptions for system of records that are “maintained by an agency or component thereof which performs as its principal function any activity pertaining to the enforcement of criminal laws, including police efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or to apprehend criminals, and the activities of prosecutors, courts, correctional, probation, pardon, or parole authorities, and which consists of (A) information compiled for the purpose of identifying individual criminal offenders and alleged offenders and consisting only of identifying data and notations of arrests, the nature and disposition of criminal charges, sentencing, confinement, release, and parole and probation status; (B) information compiled for the purpose of a criminal investigation, including reports of informants and investigators, and associated with an identifiable individual; or (C) reports identifiable to an individual compiled at any stage of the process of enforcement of the criminal laws from arrest or indictment through release from supervision.” Similarly the specific exemption in 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(2) allows exemptions for systems of records for “investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than material within the scope of subsection (j)(2) of this section: Provided, however, that if any individual is denied any right, privilege, or benefit that he would otherwise be entitled by Federal law, or for which he would otherwise be eligible, as a result of the maintenance of such material, such material shall be provided to such individual, except to the extent that the disclosure of such material would reveal the identity of a source who furnished information to the Government under an express promise that the identity of the source would be held in confidence, or, prior to the effective date of this section, under an implied promise that the identity of the source would be held in confidence.” The data collected by the AbilityOne/OIG–001 Case Management

System falls under these categories by its nature as investigatory material, and for this reason, U.S. AbilityOne Commission is adding 41 CFR 51–9.6.

#### Summary of Comment and Response

The Commission received one comment on the proposed rule.

*Comment:* One comment argued that the OIG should not be able to use the 5 U.S.C. 552a(j)(2) exemption because its function is not sufficiently criminal and sought more clarification on the nature of the system of records and how the exemptions apply.

*Response:* The IG Act outlines the authorities of the Inspector General under 5 U.S.C. 404(a) and grants it the ability to conduct, supervise, and coordinate investigations related to the program and to manage identification and prosecution of fraud and abuse. 41 CFR 51–9.601(c) explains the reasons the exemptions are justified to operate an investigatory system of records. Details about the system of records, such as what information it contains and how it is collected, are under the AbilityOne/OIG–001 Case Management System SORN, 88 FR 40223.

#### List of Subjects in 41 CFR Part 51–9

Privacy.

For reasons stated in the preamble, the Committee amends 41 CFR part 51–9 as follows:

#### PART 51–9—PRIVACY ACT RULES

- 1. The authority citation for part 51–9 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 5 U.S.C. 552a.

- 2. Revise subpart 51–9.6, consisting of § 51–9.601, to read as follows:

#### Subpart 51–9.6—Exemptions

##### § 51–9.601 Office of Inspector General exemptions.

(a) Pursuant to section (j) of the Privacy Act of 1974, the Committee has deemed it necessary to adopt the following exemptions to specified provisions of the Privacy Act:

(1) Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(j)(2), the AbilityOne/OIG–001 Case Management System, System of Records is exempt from the following provisions of the Privacy Act: 5 U.S.C. 552a (c)(3)–(4); (d); (e)(1)–(3); (e)(4)(G)–(I); (e)(5); (e)(8); and (f)–(g) and from 41 CFR 51–9.1, 51–9.2, 51–9.3, 51–9.4, and 51–9.7.

(2) [Reserved]

(b) Pursuant to section (k) of the Privacy Act of 1974, the Committee has deemed it necessary to adopt the following exemptions to specified provisions of the Privacy Act:

(1) Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(2), AbilityOne/OIG–001 Case Management System, System of Records is exempt from the following provisions of the Privacy Act, subject to the limitations set forth in those subsections: 5 U.S.C. 552a(c)(3), (d), (e)(4)(G)–(I), and (f) and from 41 CFR 51–9.1, 51–9.2, 51–9.3, 51–9.4, and 51–9.7.

(2) [Reserved]

(c) Exemptions from the subsections are justified because application of these provisions would present a serious impediment to law enforcement. Access to the records contained in this system of records could inform the subject of an investigation of an actual or potential criminal, civil, or regulatory violation, of the existence of that investigation; of the nature and scope of the information and evidence obtained as to his activities; of the identity of confidential sources, witnesses, and law enforcement personnel, and of information that may enable the subject to avoid detection or apprehension. These factors would present a serious impediment to effective law enforcement where they prevent the successful completion of the investigation, endanger the physical safety of confidential sources, witnesses, and law enforcement personnel, and/or lead to the improper influencing of witnesses, the destruction of evidence, or the fabrication of testimony. In addition, granting access to such information could disclose security-sensitive or confidential business information or information that would constitute an unwarranted invasion of the personal privacy of third parties. Finally, access to the records could result in the release of properly classified information which would compromise the national defense or disrupt foreign policy. Amendment of the records would interfere with ongoing investigations and law enforcement activities and impose an impossible administrative burden by requiring investigations to be continuously reinvestigated. It is not possible to detect relevance or necessity of specific information in the early stages of a civil, criminal or other law enforcement investigation, case, or matter, including investigations in which use is made of properly classified information. Relevance and necessity are questions of judgment and timing, and it is only after the information is evaluated that the relevance and necessity of such information can be established.

**Michael R. Jurkowski,**

*Director, Business Operations.*

[FR Doc. 2024–24087 Filed 10–17–24; 8:45 am]

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## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

### 47 CFR Parts 15 and 74

[ET Docket No. 21–115; RM–11821; FCC 24–22; FR ID 207656]

### Wireless Microphones in the TV Bands, 600 MHz Guard Band, 600 MHz Duplex Gap, and the 941.5–944 MHz, 944–952 MHz, 952.850–956.250 MHz, 956.45–959.85 MHz, 1435–1525 MHz, 6875–6900 MHz and 7100–7125 MHz Bands

**AGENCY:** Federal Communications Commission.

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** In this document, the Federal Communications Commission (Commission) revises the technical rules for low-power auxiliary station (LPAS) devices to permit a recently developed type of wireless microphone system, termed herein as a Wireless Multichannel Audio System (WMAS), to operate in the broadcast television (TV) bands and other LPAS frequency bands on a licensed basis. The Commission adopts technical rules for licensed WMAS operations in specific frequency bands under our LPAS rules and also permits WMAS to operate on an unlicensed basis under the rules in the TV bands and 600 MHz duplex gap. The Commission updates its existing LPAS and technical rules for wireless microphones, which already rely on certain European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI) standards, to incorporate the latest version of that standard where appropriate. Finally, the Commission updates the wireless microphone rules to reflect the end of the post-Incentive Auction transition period. The Commission’s goal in the FCC document is to increase wireless microphone spectral efficiency and enable more intensive use in the spectrum available for such operations.

**DATES:** This rule is effective November 18, 2024. The incorporation by reference of certain material listed in this rule is approved by the Director of the Federal Register as of November 18, 2024.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Hugh VanTuyl of the Office of Engineering and Technology, at [Hugh.VanTuyl@fcc.gov](mailto:Hugh.VanTuyl@fcc.gov) or 202–418–7506.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** This is a summary of the Commission’s *Report and Order*, ET Docket No. 21–115 and RM–11821; FCC 24–22, adopted and released on February 15, 2024. The full text of this document is available for public inspection and can be